IN THE SPECIFICATION

Paragraph [0001] of the substitute specification has been amended as follows:

[0001] This Application is a divisional of parent application 09/677,245, filed October 2, 2000, issued as United States Patent No. 6,645,314. The parent application is herein incorporated by reference.

Paragraph [0009] of the substitute specification has been amended as follows:

[0009] The field-annealing can be performed, for example, batch-wise either on toroidally wound cores or on pre-cut straight ribbon strops. Alternatively, as disclosed in detail in European Application EP 07 737 986 (United States Patent No. 5,676,767), the annealing can be performed in a ~~continues~~ continuous mode by transporting the allow ribbon from one reel to another reel through an oven in which a transverse saturating field is applied to the ribbon.

Paragraph [0015] of the substitute specification has been amended as follows:

[0015] ~~A co-pending application for which one of the present inventors is a co-inventor (Serial No. 09/133,172, "Method Employing Tension Control and Lower-Cost Alloy Composition for Annealing Time," Herzer et al. filed August 13, 1998)~~ United States Patent No. 6,254,695 discloses a method of annealing an amorphous ribbon in the simultaneous presence of a magnetic field perpendicular to the ribbon axis and a tensile stress applied parallel to the ribbon axis. It was found that for compositions with less than about 30 at% iron the applied tensile stress enhances the induced anisotropy. As a consequence, the desired resonator properties could

be achieve at lower Co-contents, which in a preferred embodiment range about 5 at% to 18 at% Co.

Paragraph [0051] of the substitute specification has been amended as follows:

[0051] The annealed ribbon was cut to short pieces. typically 36mm long. These samples were used to measure the hysteresis loop and the magnetoelastic properties. For this purpose, two resonator pieces were put together to form a dual resonator. Such a dual resonator essentially has the same properties as a single resonator of twice the ribbon width, but has the advantage of a reduced size (cf ~~Herzer co-pending application Serial No. 09/247,688 filed February 10, 1999, "Magneto-Acoustic Marker for Electronic Surveillance Having Reduced Size and High Amplitude"~~ United States Patent No. 6,359,563). Although using this ~~from~~ form of a resonator in the present examples, the invention is not limited to this special type of resonator, but applies also to other types ~~at~~ of resonators (single or multiple) having a length between about 20 mm and 100 mm and having a width between about 1 and 15 mm.

Paragraph [0037] in the substitute specification has been amended as follows:

[0037] The magnetomechanical surveillance system shown in Figure 3 operates in a known manner. The system, in addition to the marker 1, includes a transmitter circuit 5 having a coil or antenna 6 which emits (transmits) RF bursts at a predetermined frequency, such as 58 kHz, at a repetition rate of, for example, 60 Hz, with a pause between successive bursts. The transmitter circuit 5 is controlled to emit the aforementioned RF bursts by a synchronization circuit 9. which also controls a receiver circuit 7 having a reception coil or antenna 8. If an activated marker 1

(i.e., marker having a magnetized bias element 4 and a resonator 3 in a housing 2) is present between the coils 6 and 8 when the transmitter circuit 5 is activated, the RF burst emitted by the coil 6 will drive the resonator 3 to oscillate at a resonant frequency of 58 kHz (in this example) thereby generating a signal having an initially high amplitude which decays exponentially.